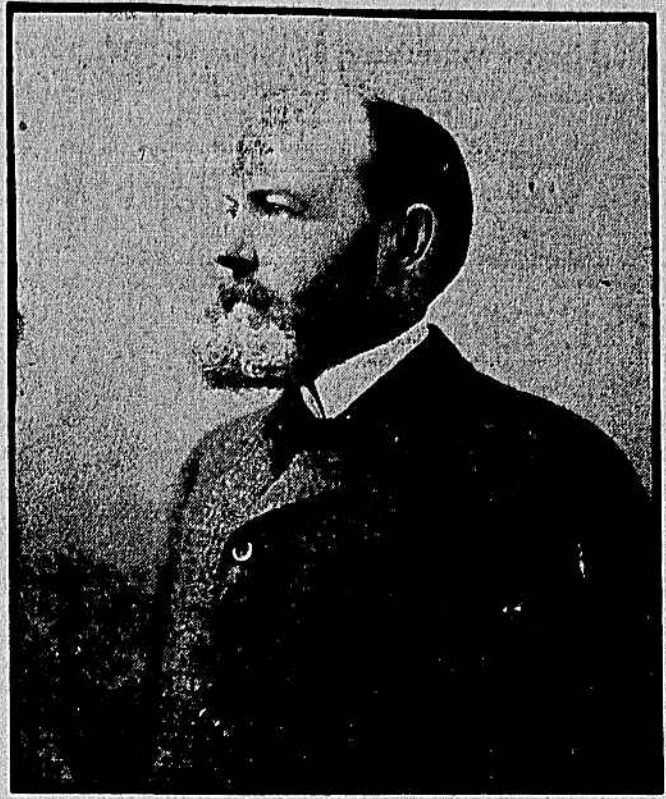


PRESIDENT OF OLD DOMINION DEAD



MR. W. L. GUILLAUDOU.

PETE GOOD MAKES FULL CONFESSION

Says He Had Made Up His Mind to Kill Sweetheart, Then Himself.

HIS NERVE FAILED HIM

Put Muzzle of Gun in His Mouth, But Could Not Pull Trigger.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LURAY, VA., March 22.—Peter Good, alias Charles Schaffer, was hanged in Luray this morning at an early hour, for the murder of his sweetheart, Miss Fannie Stroop, in this county on the 20th of last November. The prisoner, preceded by Deputy Sheriff Wood, ascended the scaffold at 6:33 o'clock. His step was firm, and not a tremor was to be seen. Deputy Sheriff Wood stepped forward and said: "Good-by, Pete; may God have mercy on your soul." Sheriff Sedwick adjusted the black cap, and stepping back said, "Good-by, Pete." Then came Rev. Mr. Strickler, who made good-by and kissed Good.

The only thing Good could be heard to say was, "Mr. Sedwick." Then the body of Peter Good was launched into space. There was not a hitch, completeness marking every detail.

Last night Good had his clothing and coffin brought to the county jail that he might inspect them. He seemed pleased. Last night at supper Good ate heartily. Out of three cigars given him he smoked two, remarking he "would smoke the other at his journey's end." Mrs. Wood, wife of Deputy Sheriff Wood, under the direction of Sheriff Sedwick, of Clarke county, made Good's black cap. He ordered that a vault be made in his grave.

Gives Out Statement.

Good at a late hour last night gave out the following confession:

"The first beginning of my trouble was on Thursday night, when we were at Noah Stroop's. We had a few words there in regard to courtship. I complained of her actions on Sunday before with Dave Blosser. We had a few words about it. When I left her on Thursday night we were in good humor, and then on Friday I was at the saw mill and asked her certain questions at Noah Stroop's and she refused to answer any or no. "What this question is I do not care to state. I had been drinking, and was thinking over the question asked. When I was at the saw mill I started for my gun to go hunting. I then did not intend killing her. I told one friend that if she did not do what I asked, I intended to kill her and then myself. I had also told her this at Noah Stroop's. I got my gun, passed by the saw mill and went on down to Charley Stroop's. I went in the house and sat down. She came in the room where I was and she said, 'I thought you had promised me to quit drinking.' "I said, 'You have promised me many things, and if you do not carry them out it will be to your sorrow.' We talked a while, and she said, 'I have got to get dinner.' She asked me to dinner; later she came in the room and showed the chair over which I was sitting in a slipper. She stooped over to the window, got hold of a stick of some kind, and walked back to hit me with it. Bessie said to her: 'Ain't you ashamed of yourself?' Fannie then said to me: 'You never got drunk here, and won't sober up here.' She came over, put my arms around my neck, and said, 'Are you not ashamed of the way

(Continued on Second Page.)

THAW'S FATE IS IN THE BALANCE

Will Know on Wednesday If He Has to Face Commission.

DELMAS NOT IN COURT YESTERDAY

Hartridge Explains That He Has Kept Back Nothing, and Has Opened the Way for Jerome's Move—The Thaw Family in Court-Room.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The Thaw jury was brought before Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court to-day and told that they need not attend the trial again until next Wednesday morning. In the meantime Justice Fitzgerald said he would receive affidavits from the defense in answer to the suggestion of District Attorney Jerome that Harry K. Thaw, on trial for the murder of Stanford White, is at the present time in a condition of mental unsoundness, which makes him incapable of advising his counsel or of understanding the proceedings against him.

Justice Fitzgerald has designated tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock as the time for the defense to present its affidavits at the clerk's office. He stated to-day that the district attorney might have until Monday to make response to the showing of the defense.

Chief Justice Hartridge, of the Thaw counsel, stated to-day that the affidavits to be presented in Thaw's behalf would be made by his attorneys and the various alienists who have been excluded for the defense. These affidavits merely state that the prisoner at present is able to advise his counsel and fully understands the proceedings against him.

That is all the law requires us to say," said the attorney. "It is not a question as to whether he is of unsound mind at all; the only question at issue is whether or not he understands the proceedings against him. We claim we can produce overwhelming proof that he does. We will submit documentary evidence—Thaw's own writings."

Thaw Family in Court-Room.

When Justice Fitzgerald took his place on the bench to-day all the members of the Thaw family were seated in the courtroom. Harry Thaw was called to the bar he seemed surprised and delighted to find them present. They had all been excluded since the taking of testimony was begun. The prisoner bowed to each member of the family group in turn, and they all smiled back to him confidently.

Of Thaw's attorneys, neither Mr. Delmas nor Mr. Gleason was present. He was generally understood the proceeding was to be a formal adjournment of court until Justice Fitzgerald had had time to satisfy his conscience as to whether or not a commission in lunacy shall be ordered.

After the jury had retired Justice Fitzgerald said that on yesterday Mr. Hartridge had attempted to be heard.

"I understood," he said, "that he had something to say in the matter of the time of adjournment and I did not allow him to proceed. It occurs to me now that he may have desired to make a statement with reference to the district attorney's remark that he had served notice on the court of record of that they possessed information he believed to be in their possession, he would call the matter to the attention of the appellate division. I will hear Mr. Hartridge now if he desires."

Jerome Explains.

Before Mr. Hartridge could reply District Attorney Jerome himself arose to make a statement.

"I did not mean to charge Mr. Hartridge with unprofessional conduct," said the district attorney. "But I stand in the conclusion of the trial that they had possession of knowledge which would lead one to believe they had persisted in trying a man incapable of understanding the proceedings against him. I would take the matter up if my remarks were construed as charging unprofessional conduct."

(Continued on Second Page.)

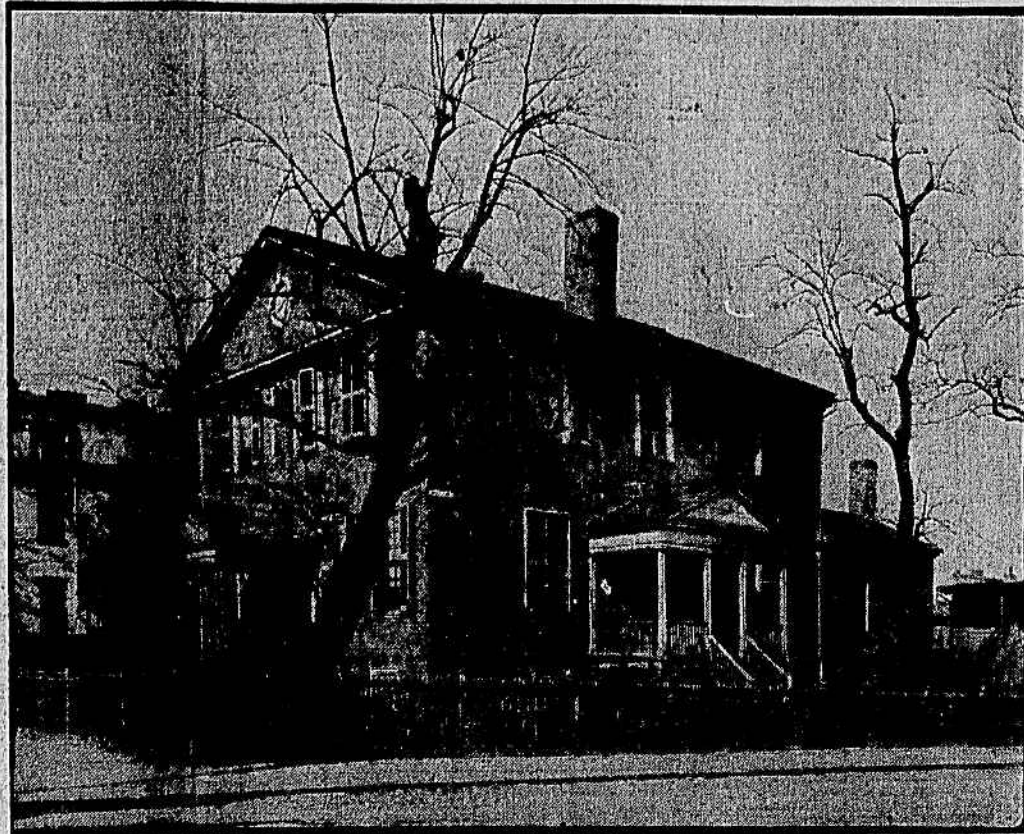
WILD WOMAN LIVES IN KENTUCKY CAVE

Is Nude and With Long Finger Nails Looks Like Wild Beast.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LEXINGTON, KY., March 22.—Roaming among the oaks of the Kentucky River, near Buena Vista, in Garrard county, is a wild woman, who lives in a cave that has been recently discovered in the woods of A. D. Scott, postmaster of Buena Vista. The woman was first seen to-day by Tim Peters, a farm hand, who is employed by Postmaster Scott, chopping wood on the place. She was nude, with her hair disheveled and with long toe nails and finger nails, so the woman presented more of an appearance of a beast than a human being. The woman approached Peters, who, frightened speechless, fell on his knees and uttered a prayer to be saved, and the woman, frightened, ran, and being pursued by Peters's hound, was traced to the cave. A posse, headed by Postmaster Scott, has decided to explore the cave and find the woman.

HISTORIC MARSHALL HOUSE ACQUIRED BY CITY FOR USE BY SCHOOL BOARD



MARSHALL HOUSE.

WOULD RAISE BIG FUND FOR MILITIA

Plan of Colonel Jo Lane Stern Attracting Much Attention Among Military Men.

SUGGESTS FEDERAL TAX

Will Present Proposition at Meeting of Interstate National Guard Association.

Adjutant-General Charles J. Anderson, Colonel Jo Lane Stern, Assistant Inspector-General, Brigadier-General Cecil C. Vaughan and Lieutenant-Colonel Robert E. Craig will leave to-day for Columbia, S. C., to attend a meeting of the Interstate National Guard Association. It is expected that the Secretary of War and many prominent officers of the army and of the national guard of the various States will attend this gathering, the purpose of which is the improvement of the national guard of the United States. The association is an old organization, but it has not been attended by Virginia officers heretofore to any extent.

Colonel Stern will probably bring to the attention of the association a plan he has been considering for some years to provide for the better support of the militia or national guard of the various States. He has not formulated the plan definitely and in detail, but will offer it tentatively for the consideration of his fellow officers.

In brief, Colonel Stern proposes the imposition of a direct tax by the Federal government upon the men of military age in the various States, in lieu of service in the militia. He suggests that \$1 per capita for able-bodied persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years would be reasonable. Such a tax would raise about \$500,000 in Virginia, and if only half of this were collected a sum sufficient to provide for all the needs of the volunteers, to pay them for attendance at drills and to relieve them of all expense, would be provided. Uniforms for the officers could be purchased, whereas they now own pocketbooks and pay for their own pocketbooks and uniforms. He suggested that the law be amended to maintain the laws or suppress riot. When the volunteers refuse to pay for their uniforms, they could be remunerated out of this fund. In fact, everything that the militia so much need could be provided.

Whatever the ultimate fate of this suggestion, it is conceded that the life of a militiaman or national guardsman is a thankless one in time of peace, and but little better in time of war or other service. There is nothing to induce a man to enlist in the service save his own patriotism.

Colonel Stern suggests that Congress might pass such a bill, though the members of the State Legislature, who were more subservient to their constituents, were unwilling to do so. He tried a year or two ago to have offered in the General Assembly of Virginia a bill proposing a tax of twenty-five cents per capita on men of military age, but failed. Of course, men already in the service, and possibly those who have served a term of enlistment, would be exempted from payment of the proposed tax.

The future of this suggestion is one which will be watched with interest by the militiamen. Already there is a statute which provides that by the payment of a certain sum annually to a militia company, a citizen may be enrolled as a contributing member, and in return therefor is exempted from jury service. The proposition of Colonel Stern is somewhat analogous to this.

TWO LIVES LOST IN GAMBLING RAID

County Attorney, While Carrying Off Paraphernalia, Killed by Resortkeeper.

KILLED ANOTHER FLEEING

Surrounded in Lumber Yard, Desperado Is Captured in Hand-to-Hand Fight.

FORT WORTH, TEX., March 22.—Following an attack on an alleged gambling house to-day, County Attorney Jeff D. McLean was shot and instantly killed and Hamilton P. Scott, a member of the attacking party, was fatally wounded by William Thompson, proprietor of the resort. Half an hour later Thompson was surrounded in a lumber yard and captured after a desperate fight, in which Thompson suffered bullet wounds that may prove fatal.

The series of tragedies was seen by hundreds of men and women, including many legislators attending a stock show. The resort is in Main Street, near Sixth, in the heart of the retail quarter.

County Attorney McLean, heading a party of deputies, forced an entrance to the place, arrested several men and loaded a furniture van with paraphernalia. The wagon, with the confiscated furniture, had just moved off when Thompson approached McLean on the sidewalk and fired a bullet into McLean's throat, breaking his neck and causing death.

Crown Cries, "Lynch Him"

Thompson ran west in Sixth Street, with Scott in pursuit. Dodging behind a bill board at Seventh and Throckmorton Streets, Thompson shot Scott three times in the body. Scott fell and Thompson fled, armed with a pistol for that carried by Scott and fled.

By this time a score of policemen and deputies followed by hundreds of excited men and boys, were in pursuit of Thompson, who found temporary refuge in a lumber shed just across the street from the Touraine Hotel, the most fashionable hostelry in the city. Patrolmen Bell and Lloyd opened fire on Thompson, who returned the shots, while the crowd shouted "Lynch him!" As soon as Thompson had emptied his revolver the officers, whose own pistols were empty, fell upon him with bare hands and made him a prisoner, as he was suffering from three severe wounds inflicted by the officers.

PORT WORTH, TEX., March 22.—As the police dragged Thompson to the street, fully 5,000 persons hearing that five officers had been killed by Thompson in the lumber yard, surged about the corner of Throckmorton and Seventh Streets, shouting for Thompson's life.

Many men rushed at the officers and were prevented from attacking Thompson only by the declaration that the prisoner was dead.

County Attorney McLean had been an implacable foe to gambling. Last fall the gamblers opposed him at the polls, but he was re-elected. He was a son of former Congressman McLean.

TRIED TO SAVE PRESIDENT; IS NOW A RAVING MANIAC

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 22.—James Parker, who attempted to save the life of President McKinley by striking the assassin as the latter fired the fatal shot at the President, is in jail here, a raving maniac.

Parker was taken in charge by the police to-day and will be committed to an asylum. Parker was formerly a constable at Savannah, Ga.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY WON GYMNASIUM CHAMPIONSHIP
PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 22.—New York University tonight won the intercollegiate gymnastic championship of America. Pennsylvania was second and Harvard third.

APPEAL TO COURT TO SAVE WRIGHT

Counsel for Condemned Alexandria County Negro Ask for Rehearing.

WARM CRITICISM OF TRIAL JUDGE

Attorney James E. Clements and Hon. W. D. Cardwell, Associated With Him, Have Filed Strong Petition for Rehearing in Capital Case.

JUDGE RESPONSIBLE, ATTORNEY DECLARES

"The trial judge was himself responsible for the admission of the illegal and incompetent testimony, as can be abundantly and conclusively established. He forced its admission at the trial because he wanted to hear it all, and he forced it into the record over the most earnest protest of prisoner's counsel, who told the judge at the time he made the interjection giving prominence to her vicious testimony that he knew it would hand the prisoner." Statement by attorneys in petition filed in Supreme Court of Appeals.

An amended petition for a writ of error and supersedeas in the case of John Wright vs. the Commonwealth was filed in the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia yesterday by Attorney James E. Clements, of Alexandria county, counsel for the man now under sentence of death for criminal assault. The court has the petition under consideration, and in view of the expressions of the judges, both in the dominant opinion and in the two very strong dissenting opinions, and in view of the further fact that the amended petition is a very much abler presentation of the case than has been formally given to it, there is reason to hope that the supreme tribunal may reverse the judgment of the trial court and remand the case.

Mr. Clements has associated with him in representing the prisoner in this appeal, Hon. William D. Cardwell, Speaker of the House of Delegates of Virginia and a lawyer of great ability.

What Court Said.

In the majority opinion of the court it was stated that no exceptions were made to any of the testimony, except the refusal of the court to set aside the verdict as contrary to law and evidence, and its overruling the motion in arrest of judgment. The appellate court, therefore, could not consider any other assignment that the verdict was not sustained by the evidence. First, because the corpus delicti was not proved; second, because the accused was not identified as the party, even if reversed in a case like this, the evidence shows that the accused could not have been present when the crime was committed. The majority opinion holds that the verdict is not sustained by the evidence, and is, therefore, insufficient to warrant the finding of the jury; and that it will not be justified. The majority opinion holds that the members should think that if they had been on the jury they might have found a different verdict.

The court sustained its refusal to order a new trial by saying that the portion of the trial court's opinion identifying the accused as the perpetrator were positively and directly testified to.

Denial by Attorney.

In the petition for a rehearing the attorney for the prisoner positively denies that he failed to note exceptions to the ruling of the trial court relative to the admission of improper testimony, and, emphatically declares that he noted exceptions repeatedly, and finally, exasperated beyond endurance at the arbitrary action of the court in overruling these exceptions, picked up his hat and threatened to leave the room. Later, recalling that the prisoner would be wholly unprotected, he reconsidered and fought the case to the end.

Judges Cardwell and Whittie united in dissenting opinions, taking strong ground against the action of their fellow-judges in affirming the judgment of the trial court. In the course of his opinion Judge Cardwell said that the evidence of the prosecution as to the perpetration of the crime discloses facts and circumstances which are sufficient to create grave doubt in the mind of any one freed from the bias and prejudice which are unhappily and too often a controlling influence upon juries when dealing with the heinous and shocking crime of which the prisoner was accused. Judge Cardwell concludes that the proof is wanting to sustain the verdict, but that the natural horrors of this particular crime diverted the attention of the jury from a proper consideration of the evidence.

Significant Language.

But stronger even than the expression of Judge Cardwell is that of Judge Whittie, one of the ablest jurists and purest men in Virginia, who, besides concurring in Judge Cardwell's opinion, added in a supplemental statement the following significant language: "Where the Supreme Court is convinced by an inspection of the record, and the irregularity in the trial of the case in the vital matter of admitting evidence renders it manifestly certain that in their finding the jury was materially influenced by incompetent evidence, although admitted without objection (in a condition which indisputably prevailed in this instance), it ought, in the due exercise of its